

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1916.

We shall exult if they who rule the land
Be men who hold its many blessings dear,
Wise, upright, valiant; not a servile band
Who are to judge of danger which they fear,
And honour which they do not understand.
—William Wordsworth.

Ajo Copper

In the Tucson Citizen's department, "Twenty Years Ago Today in Tucson," we see on December 31, 1895, "A carload of copper was brought in from the Ajo district yesterday. It was sampled and is said to have turned out satisfactorily. Regular shipments will now be made." It may be interesting to know that the price of copper was then about ten cents a pound. It might not have been quite so much, for it was only a short time before that the price of copper had begun to rise from seven cents a pound and in consequence there was a great deal of interest, amounting almost to excitement, among the merchants of Tucson.

At that time there was a small smelter near the outskirts of the town. Not all the people in Tucson knew it was there, even many who knew of it were not aware of the part it was playing in the commercial life of Tucson. It was popularly supposed that the town was existing for the most part on the Southern Pacific payroll, then much smaller than it is now. It was probably not more than \$125,000 a month. The cattle business was contributing somewhat, but just at that time and for some years before the cattle industry in the territory was at a low ebb.

Nobody really knew how much money that little smelter was turning loose in Tucson, but doubtless more than the S. P. payroll. There were hundreds of Mexicans and many Americans, small farmers or small cattlemen who owned or knew of rich copper deposits on or near the surface. When they needed ready money they loaded a wagon with rich copper ore and hauled it to the smelter. It was sampled at once and paid for. In the same way small farmers in the wooded districts back east, when in need of a little money, hauled a load of stove wood to town and sold it. The returns from the loads of copper ore went a great way toward keeping Tucson on a cash basis, while the payroll enabled hundreds to pay their bills at the end of the month.

But we will get back to that Ajo shipment. The facilities for making copper were not as great as those at present. The cost even now to the large mining companies ranges from 7 cents a pound to, we believe, as much as 11 or 12 cents, but they take the ore as it comes and much of it is low grade. So that ore from Ajo must have been very rich to yield any profit with copper at 10 cents a pound, after the ore had been hauled 120 miles in wagons. We do not know whether the shipments continued regularly, but probably not very long, for the smelter, which was owned by English capitalists, ceased operations in the latter part of the nineties, the owners having transferred the interests to a larger field.

Interest in this old bit of news lies in the fact that the development of the Ajo district has been begun on an extensive scale by the Calumet & Arizona company at New Cornelia. There may not be mountains of ore there worth hauling 150 miles overland, but there is no doubt much of it left and there is certainly an inexhaustible supply of ore which can be worked profitably. And it will not be necessary to haul it overland for reduction works and a railroad have gone there.

This reminds us that a philosopher once said: "Though a man live in the wood, if he has built a better mouse trap or has preached a better sermon than another, the world will beat a path to his door."

A path has been beaten to the Ajo district and it is now up to the merchants and farmers of the Salt River Valley to beat a path to that path that leads to Ajo. That can be done very easily.

Some Douglas Resolutions

We find in a list of resolutions adopted for the new year by a score or more of the citizens of Douglas several which engage our serious attention, one especially by Dr. W. A. Greene, "That I will stop the kissing habit in Douglas; it spreads disease." The doctor has set himself some task, if he has sufficient political influence he may secure the passage of an ordinance making it unlawful for persons to kiss in public. In fact, there have been ordinances and statutes forbidding public kissing. There was one, we believe, in the "Blue Laws," and another which made it an offense for one to kiss even his wife on the Sabbath day. But, like other crimes, kissing is usually perpetrated in

secret; but unlike many other crimes, no clue is left.

If the doctor thinks that by holding the specter of disease before the young and ardent he is going to stop kissing he is very much mistaken. Kissing is not merely an expression of love; it is inspired by love and there is nothing else so intoxicating as love and so contributory to recklessness. The strongest liquors are as grape juice in comparison with it, and we all know what they will do to natural and reasonable caution and how they will temporarily unsettle human fear and make a robot spit in the face of a bulldog.

"Insuring, hold John Berleycorn."

"What dangers thou dost make us scorn!"

And again:

"With usquebaugh we face the devil."

Under the influence of love the young men and young women of Douglas will bid defiance to all the bacteria and bacilli that the doctors have so far discovered or are likely to discover within the next ten thousand years. If Dr. Greene should succeed in performing a miracle and stop kissing in Douglas we will give him a blue ribbon and a niche in the Hall of Fame.

We notice also in the list of resolutions, one by Major Kelly, "That I will spade up my mint garden." There is something Delphic about this. It does not really commit the major to anything. We do not quite know what it means. It may be his purpose to cultivate his mint patch more intensively than ever and raise a more luxurious crop, for that is one effect of spading. Or, the major may mean, since prohibition holds sway over the land to devote the mint acreage to a more fitting and timely crop. But Douglas, on the border, separated from Mexican territory by only a few rods and in easy communication with Lordsburg, N. M., and El Paso, sources of supply, there seems no reason why the mint industry of Douglas should be rudely disturbed by a spade. A mint garden in itself is not convincing proof of a violation of the prohibition law. At the most it is only circumstantial.

The Filling of America's Cup

With what information concerning the sinking of the steamer Persia is at hand, the offense appears to be a much more aggravated one than the sinking of the Ancona. In the case of the latter there had been some warning. The vessel tried to escape. If in her flight she had been sunk by a torpedo or her passengers had been killed by shell-fire, the commander of the attacking submarine would have been held blameless under an agreement between the United States and Germany in the course of the negotiations over the Lusitania affair. But the commander was blamed for the keeping up of the firing after the Ancona had been brought to a stop, and for contributing to the panic aboard the Ancona and which was largely the cause of the loss of life.

The reports, which, by the way, come from London, concerning the sinking of the Persia, state positively that there was no warning given the vessel and that within five minutes after the launching of the torpedo the vessel was plunging down into the sea. Among the victims were some Americans, one official representative of this government.

Notwithstanding the differences between the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the two vessels, there is a marked, and what we may call an inverse contrast in the manner in which the news of the two disasters was received by our government. In the case of the former, Washington could not await the facts before sending to Austria a note amounting to a conditional notification of a severance of relations. In the latter case, our government seems disposed to wait until it finds out what has happened and then request, instead of demanding, of Austria a disavowal of the act of the submarine commander if it shall be found out that he was at fault. Reparation in such case would, of course, be demanded.

We notice by the dispatches that the London papers, commenting on the Persia incident, ask sneeringly if "America's cup is not now filled." We may reply that it has been full and running over for more than a year, or almost since the beginning of the war. It has been filled many times; first by unlawful interference with our rights on the sea; by the Lusitania and similar incidents; by the continued seizure of our merchant vessels by British cruisers; by the seizure and search of American vessels by French warships and the removal of passengers and members of crews; it has been filled by countless wrongs inflicted by Germany, France, Austria and Great Britain; by their continued treatment of the United States as a helpless, Chinese nation. No other two nations, by the way, have been subjected to such humiliation within the last year as China and the United States.

It is rather rubbing salt into our wounds for any of the belligerents to inquire whether any one incident fills our cup of shame.

THE ORIGINAL PRINCE AND THE PAUPER

The movie audiences who are now enjoying "The Prince and the Pauper" may be interested to know what Mark Twain's first intention in writing this story was. His original idea had been to build his plot of the substitution of a poor boy for the heir of the throne, around King Edward VII (then Prince of Wales) at the age of 15. Then, says Albert Bigelow Paine, author of "Mark Twain: A Biography" (Harper), he found that it would never answer to lose a prince among the slums of modern London. So he followed back through history till he came to little Edward VI. In order to be quite accurate in his pictures of the period, he posted himself on old London and studied a pocket map in the minutest detail. Mark Twain himself played a part in one of the early dramatic performances of "The Prince and the Pauper," which were acted in the Clemens's home at Hartford.

If thou warn the righteous man, that the righteous sin not, and he doth not sin, he shall surely live, because he is warned; also thou hast delivered thy soul.—Ezekiel III, 21.

Uncensored Sense and Nonsense

UNCENSORED SENSE AND NON-SENSE (By REMLIK)

A knock, quite like a boomerang,
Describes an arc through space;
And returns to stun the knocker.
The knocker shrugs and says:
"The knocker shrugs and says:
As more often it is sent;
And when it is exhausted,
The knocker's force is spent.
He would knock on your opinion,
Your suggestion would decide,
If you attempt to tell him,
He'd committed suicide.
Some knocker crucified the Lord,
A knocker started Hell;
And not a living knocker,
Has succeeded very well.
The evil thought, or evil word,
Sent out to hurt another,
In time returns and stiffs quite.
The unbalanced knocking brother;
And there's another mighty truth;
That the knocker may not know;
Though, if he have intelligence,
He must see that it is so.
The knock he starts, quite boasts the
one.

That he intended harm;
And usually bears the ear-marks
Of a very false alarm;
Instead of the intended creation,
Of more animosity;
It does some advertising,
And invites curiosity.
Men want to see the crooked one,
Whom they have heard maligned,
And often are surprised to find,
That he's of human-kind.
They are prejudiced in the favor,
Of the widely slandered one;
And conclude there are two stories,
When they have heard but one;
And most of human-kind will hope,
That the side they've heard is
worst.

And won't decide against the man,
Till they've heard his story first.
And hence the very motto:
When the knocker shrugs and departs,
On its rapid homeward journey,
To the place from which it starts,
My compliments to knocker,
Who have a disregard,
For that very trite old saying,
"Hold by his own petard."
If the world, at large, would eliminate
This malicious social evil,
They should never hear, or never see,
And more—should SPEAK no evil.

Where the People May Have Hearing

HE MUST HAVE THE NEWS

To The Arizona Republican:
Gentlemen—Enclosed find my check for five (\$5.00) dollars for another year's subscription.

I must have the news.
I am an American first, last and all the time, but in the war across the water my sympathies are with the Germans.

I cannot resist the impulse to tell you that I like your broad minded and impartial editorials on the subject.
Every live man leans to one side or the other. Even our neutral (?) administration at Washington leans toward Threadneedle street.

All credit to The Republican for giving us all the news and particularly for commenting on it fairly. Very respectfully,

W. L. HAGEN,
Superior, Ariz., Dec. 29.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS

To the Editor of The Republican:
Sir—Good for you! That editorial on "Baron Astor" is great. It is one of the best pieces of both satire and irony that I have ever read.

Thus you alter for publishing the notes on the Sunday school lessons. They will certainly make the paper more popular among a certain class and will not injure it in the eyes of any.

The other day I woke up in the midst of my reading to find that I was paying you an unconscious compliment; I was reading your editorial and had not even glanced at the first page of the paper. Such papers are certainly scarce in towns of this size, and such editors are scarcer. Long may you live and your ink bottle never dry up.

Please hand the enclosed check to the proper department.

Cordially yours,
GEO. R. VARNER.

CONGRATULATIONS OF A READER

To the Editor of The Republican:
Sir—I notice in your Saturday's issue a complete outline of the Sunday school lesson for January 2, 1916, and wish to congratulate you for having taken up this important item. This will reach the homes of all your subscribers and give to them something that will cause them to at least notice your good intentions.

I also wish to congratulate you on the stand you have taken in the political matters. I agree with you fully in city, county and state matters; let us look to the men. In national let us hope that the old republican party will bring out such men in every department that we can all hold up our hands for and that will bring us ultimate victory next fall. Your telegraphic news is certainly a great step forward. The Chicago markets appear to me. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM A. WORK.

Some Come-back

My husband having posted me in the Bar Harbor Times, I wish to say that as for leaving his bed, there was some mistake, there being only one bed in the house, and that belonging to my mother. The board was so poor, I just had to leave. Mrs. Hazel L. Arrey—Harbor (Md.) Times

AMERICAN DOCTORS RETURN TO RUSSIA



Doctors A. M. (top) and P. H. Zinkhan.

Doctors A. M. and P. H. Zinkhan of Washington, D. C., who have been made lieutenant colonels of the Russian army for life by the czar for their work in the Russian war hospitals, have just sailed for Russia on the expiration of their furlough.

TO BUILD ONE MILE OF TARVIA

Board of Supervisors Decide Is Cheaper to Construct Road Under Force Account and Adopts Tarvia Specification.

Having rejected all bids for the proposed improvement of the road between Tempe and Mesa and deciding that the work can be carried out more economically by force account than under contract, the board of supervisors yesterday directed that the first mile from Tempe to the Pacific Oceanway be constructed in that manner and that the Tarvia specifications be followed in this construction. Under this arrangement the work will be under the direct supervision of E. R. Cordero, of New York, who is consulting engineer of the Harbert Manufacturing Company, makers of the Tarvia material, although County Engineer Cordero will direct the force of men engaged in the construction.

Recently Robert A. Kirk, of this city, was named as the state representative of the Harbert Manufacturing Company, and this is the first contract to be awarded in Arizona, not only since he assumed his new position, but at any time. The laying of this particular mile will give the new pavement a severe test for over this short stretch passes some of the heaviest auto truck traffic in the county.

The ninth set of street paving specifications adopted as official by the city commission calls for the Tarvia material and plan and it is likely that some of it will soon be laid in residential sections as the price is much lower than that of several other classes of paving already adopted as official. A brief description of the Tarvia pavement was printed in The Republican a few days ago.

GENERAL STAFF IN SEMI-ANNUAL MEET

Heads of State Militia Gather for Conference in This City

The members of the general staff of the Arizona National Guard held their regular semi-annual meeting at the state house yesterday. The session to continue today, the meeting being presided over by Colonel Charles Harris, chief of the governor's staff.

The members of the staff are: Colonel Donkersley of Yuma, Captain E. M. Robinson of Flagstaff, Captain J. E. Hoffman of Tucson, and Colonel J. M. Tuttle of Morenci, the latter not being present at yesterday's meeting.

Yesterday's proceedings were merely routine matters, and it is understood that no mention was made of the strike situation at Clifton.

The Layne & Bowler patent oil thrust bearing is the greatest single improvement on centrifugal pumps.

SCHWEITZER MACHINE CO.
315 W. Washington St., Phoenix

FINANCES and MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—On the stock exchange the new year began with some misgivings, in consequence of the sinking of the British liner Persia and the further activities of the Teutonic naval forces. Opening prices were one to more than four points lower, these losses were largely regained, only to fall back again. Before midday another rally effected must declines and thereafter the record for the most part was one of irregular advances.

Oil shares, more particularly Mexican Petroleum, which led last week's buoyant rise, were once more the spectacular features, Mexican making a maximum gain of 6% points at 12 1/2%. This represents an advance of almost 22 points over its final quotation of a week ago. California Petroleum, which according to rumor is to merge with Mexican, also was strong, the common advancing 1% to 4 1/2%, and the preferred 2% to 3 1/2%. Associated Oil registered a total gain of 4 1/2% at 77, and Texas Company came within striking distance of its record on the advance of 2 to 25 1/2%.

United States Steel was forced into second place by reason of the extraordinary activity of the oil group, but was fairly steady after the first hour of uncertainty, recording from the low price of 87 1/2 to 89 and closing at 88 1/2, a net loss of 3-8. Metal shares were conspicuous. American Smelting made an extreme rise of 3 1/2 to 11 1/4.

Among the distinctive war issues, New York Air Brake was the foremost feature, advancing 3% to 14 1/2, but such erstwhile favorites as Baldwin Locomotive, Studebaker, Crucible Steel, Lackawanna Steel and Bethlehem Steel displayed heaviness, the latter falling almost ten to 45, but hardening later.

The entire railway list denoted pressure at times, except St. Paul and the transcontinentals. Total sales of stocks amounted to 1,926,000 shares.

Bonds closed firm, after some concessions in speculative issues. Total sales of bonds, par value, aggregated \$4,000,000.

Anglo-French five's were quiet but steady in contrast to German and Austro-Hungarian bonds.

U. S. bonds were unchanged on call.

LIVESTOCK

At Kansas City, Jan. 3.—Hogs—Receipts 12,000; lower. Bulk, \$6.30-6.70; heavy, \$6.60-6.75; pickers and butchers, \$6.40-6.70; light, \$6.30-6.50; pigs, \$5.25-5.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; steady. Prime fed steers, \$9.00-9.50; dressed beef steers, \$8.50-9.50; western steers, \$6.00-8.25; stockers and feeders, \$5.50-8.00; bulls, \$5.25-6.25; calves, \$6.00-9.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; higher. Lambs, \$8.50-9.25; yearlings, \$7.00-9.00; wethers, \$6.00-6.75; ewes, \$5.25-6.25.

At Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Hogs receipts, 30,000; next to the largest receipts on record; steady at 5 to 10 cents decline. Bulk, \$6.00-8.50; light, \$6.45-6.90; mixed, \$6.45-6.95; heavy, \$6.50-7.00; rough, \$6.00-6.50; pigs, \$5.00-6.40.

Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; strong. Native beef steers, \$8.25-9.50; western steers, \$6.30-8.15; cows and heifers, \$3.00-6.45; calves, \$7.00-10.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 11,000; strong. Wethers, \$6.70-7.15; ewes, \$4.60-6.65; lambs, \$7.50-10.00.

METAL EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The metal exchange quotes lead offered, \$5.50; Spelter not quoted.

At London: Lead, £20 7s 6d; spelter £20.

NEW YORK MONEY

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Mercantile paper, 2 1/4%.

Starting: Sixty day bills, \$4.68 3/4; Demand, \$4.75 1/2; cables, \$4.74 1/2.

5% silver, 55 1/2; Mexican 50.

PHOENIX TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

What It Does
Issues Guarantee Title Policies.
Holds Title in Simple Trust.
Makes Abstract of Title.
Closes Deals in Escrow.
Issues Mortgage's Certificates.
Acts as Trustee for Syndicates.
Handles Corporation Bond Issues.
Acts in any Trust Capacity.

In Fact, It Is, in Every Way

A MODERN TITLE COMPANY

bars, 42c.
Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds 41c.
Time loans weak; 60 days 2 1/2-3 1/4; 90 days 2 1/2-3 1/4; six months, 2 1/2-3 1/4.
Call money firmer; high, 2 1/2; low, 1 3/4; ruling rate, 1 3/4; last loan, 2 1/2; closing bid, 2; offered at 2 1/2.

CHICAGO GRAIN

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Heavy enlargement of the United States visible supply total gave a setback today to the wheat market here. The outcome was a weak close at 1 1/4 to 2 1/4, cents not decline with May \$1.23 1/4, and July \$1.16 1/4. Corn lost 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 cents, and oats 3-8 to 1/2 cents. Previous futures unchanged to 1/2 cents higher.

Foreign buying of future deliveries helped a good deal to check declines in the wheat market and to cause some upturns from the low point of the day.

Corn sagged with wheat.

Grain developed comparative strength. Fair general buying put firmness in provisions. The immense receipts of hogs appeared to have little or no effect. Close: Corn, May, 75 1/4; July, 76; oats, May 47 1/4.

STOCKS

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—(Closing).—American Smelting, 11 1/4-1 1/2; New York Central, 109 3/4; Pennsylvania, 59; Reading, 83; Santa Fe, 107; 2 1/4 Southern Pacific, 103 3/4-1 1/2; St. Paul, 101 3/4; Union Pacific, 128 1/2; U. S. Steel common, 88 1/2; U. S. Steel, pfd, 117.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Spot cotton steady; middling uplands, 12 1/2; sales, 2500 bales.

COPPER, ETC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Copper firm; electrolytic, \$23.
Iron steady; No. 1 northern, \$20.00-20.50; No. 2, \$19.50-20.00; No. 1, southern, \$19.50-20.25; No. 2, \$19.50-20.00.
At London: Spot copper, £48.15, futures, £46.15; electrolytic, £47.10. Spot tin, £171; futures, £172.
Antimony \$125.

BOSTON COPPER MARKET

	Bid.	Ask.
Adventure	2 1/4	2 1/2
Arizona Commercial	8 1/4	8 1/2
Allouez	68	68 1/2
Calumet and Ariz.	71 1/2	72
Calumet and Hecla	56 1/2	56 3/4
Copper Range	64 1/2	65
Daily West	3	3 1/4
Big Consolidated	25 1/2	25 3/4
Glenn Colman	51	51 1/2
Hancock	19 1/4	19 1/2
Ile Royale	30	30 1/2
Lake Copper	18 1/2	19
Miami	27	27 1/2
Mohawk	57	57 1/2
North Butte	31 1/2	31 3/4
Nevada Cons.	16	16 1/2
Oncosa	87 1/2	88 1/2
Old Dominion	63 1/2	64 1/4
Quincy	89	90 1/2
Shannon	8 1/2	8 3/4
Superior Copper	27	27 1/2
Tamarack	57	58
Utah Cons.	12 1/2	12 3/4
Victoria	3	3 1/4
Winona	4	4 1/4
Wolverine	60	62
North Lake	24	24 1/2
South Lake	8 1/4	8 1/2
Chino	25 1/4	25 1/2
Utah Copper	80 1/2	81
Inspiration	45 1/4	45 1/2
Shattuck	34 1/4	34 1/2
United Verde	6 1/4	6 1/2

OUR CHRISTMAS SAVINGS CLUB

Gives you the JOY of Having Enough Christmas Money

Hundreds are now enrolled. They'll have from \$12.50 to \$250 in fifty weeks from now. Determine to have the big pile for the many presents you'll enjoy buying. Our handsome circular and folder answer all your questions. Write, or better—call for one. You have 6 days yet to join in.

The Phoenix Savings Bank & Trust Co.
"PHOENIX" ONLY SAVINGS BANK